



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

above are tipped in the growing season with golden yellow, transforming the dull, dusky masses into things of beauty.

There is another moss accredited to this locality which is found associated with the *Antitrichia*, viz. *Alsia abietina*. This moss grows in little plumes three or four inches long, resembling miniature ostrich feathers. When dry the stems curl in on themselves and the plant shuts up, as it were, like a shut hand. I have not found it in fruit.

Two *Orthotricha* are found on the trunk and limbs, *O. pulchellum* var. *leucodon*, and *O. speciosum*. The former is a small moss growing in little cushions rarely larger than the end of one's little finger; the latter is a larger moss occurring in masses, an inch or so in diameter. The capsules of *pulchellum* are exserted and prominent, while those of *speciosum* are hidden under the leaves and one has to look closely to find them.

In suitable places *Mnium insigne*, with its clusters of orange capsules, is found scattered through the mosses of the trunk. *Scleropodium colophyllum* may be found on uncovered roots. When dry it may be mistaken for a *Camptothecium*. *Isothecium Brewerianum* occurs on the trunk and low decaying branches. When moist large forms of this may be confused with *Antitrichia*. A *Brachythecium* is found occasionally in the lower forks of the tree; it may be *B. rutabuliforme* but of this I am not sure.

Any other pleurocarpus moss, especially if clinging to dead limbs, is very likely to be *Isothecium stoloniferum* which is the most common of our tree mosses and varies sufficiently to puzzle even an expert.

All of these mosses are not confined to the maple alone but are found on other trees as well. The maple is the common meeting place for all of them. Whenever any readers of THE BRYOLOGIST visit this section of the West, they will find it greatly to their advantage to visit a grove of these trees. The species of moss on them make a respectable collection.

Since writing the above I have found *Mnium Menziesii* growing on the maple and *Eurhynchium praelongum* on roots washed by running water.

JOHN W. BAILEY, M.D.,
Seattle, Wash.

SUN PRINTS IN BRYOLOGY—ADDITIONAL NOTES.

BY A. J. GROUT.

The illustration for the *Polytrichum* article in this number was made by a variation in the method described by Dr. True in THE BRYOLOGIST V: May, 1902. Instead of the apparatus described, an ordinary photographic frame, was used. First, the mosses were arranged on the glass in the frame, then the sensitized (solio) paper was carefully laid on these so as not to disturb the arrangement. On the paper was placed a pad made of absorbent cotton backed with pasteboard and covered with lens paper. Then the back of the printing frame was put in and the springs gave sufficient pressure to hold the plants firmly in place and closely pressed against the paper. A deeper frame such as is used in making lantern slides might be better as it would allow of a

thicker pad. If the pad be too thin some moss capsules filled with nearly ripe spores will be crushed by the pressure.

The chief advantages of this method are convenience and the fact that the plants can be arranged on the glass in the light instead of on the sensitized paper which has to be in a measure protected from the light.

To keep the printing frame at right angles to the sun's rays, stick a pin in the upper surface of the wood of the printing frame and perpendicular to it; then hold the frame so that the shadow of the pin's head just covers its point.

OBITUARY.

Monsieur Emile Bescherelle, a bryologist of note, and a man of diverse activity, died on February 26th of the present year, at Arcachon, Gironde, France, in his 76th year. Besides his immediate circle of relatives and personal friends, who are numerous, the moss students of the whole world are left to mourn the loss of this earnest, energetic and genial man. For in a letter, dated July, 1899, he informed the writer that he was interested in "the mosses of the whole world." This statement is well borne out by a glance at the numerous publications from his pen. His bryological activity extends over nearly forty years. His writings are found in the Bulletin of the Botanical Society of France, in the *Journal de Botanique* de M. Moret, and in the *Revue Bryologique*; the principal memoirs are printed mostly in the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*. Of these the following are the most important:

Prodromus Bryologiæ Mexicanæ (1871). *Florule Bryologique de la Nouvelle Calédonie* (1873). *Florule Bryologique des Antilles Françaises* (1875). *Mousses de Paraguay* (1875). *Florule Bryologique de la Réunion* (1880). *Catalogue des Mousses de l'Algérie* (1882). *Flore bryologique du Tonkin* (1887). *Mousses du Cap Horn et Magellan* (1889). *Musci Yunanenses* (1892). *Flore Bryologique du Japon* (1893). *Mousses de Lehmann Amérique Centrale* (1894). *Flore Bryologique de Tahiti* (1895). *Essai sur le genre Calymperes* (1896). *Mousses de la Tunisie* (1897). *Flore bryologique de Tahiti Supplement* (1898). *Flore bryologique du Japon. Supplement* (1899).

This selected list shows the range of Mr. Bescherelle's interests. His energy did not abate till shortly before his death. And while he has not worked on North American mosses, his work on West Indian, Central American and South American mosses is so considerable that it will ever place his name prominently among American bryologists.

Incidentally it may be of interest to note that Mr. Bescherelle was Chief of the Honorary Division, under the Minister of Public Works; former President of the Botanical Society of France; Corresponding Member of the Museum of Natural History; Chevalier of the Legion of Honor; and "Officier d'Académie."

J. M. HOLZINGER.